

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

Persons about leaving the City during the summer months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving or sending their address at the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau sts., opposite the City Hall. Price 50 cents a month, payable in advance.

Democratic Whig General Committee.—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway House.

By order,
N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.
WELCOME R. BEER, Secretary.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, July 19, 1856, at 8 o'clock.

By order,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman.
ISAAC W. SMITH, Secretary.
JACOB E. HOWARD, Secretary.

We have a large stock of *Vermont* and *Connecticut* papers, which we regard as not the least desirable among the consequences of that melancholy event. Should we want more, we will call for them.

We call the particular attention of our readers (Workingmen more especially) to the article on the 2d page of this morning's *Tribune* in relation to "The Working Associations of Paris."

From Europe.
The steamer *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday, but owing to the derangement of the telegraph her news reached us at so late an hour this morning as to render comment impossible. The prominent events are the death of Sir Robert Peel and the arrival of the American Squadron off Lisbon to enforce the payment of the Portuguese claim.

In Congress, Yesterday.
In the Senate, Mr. HUNTER made an ultra Southern speech against the Compromise.

In the House, the admission of the New-Mexican Delegate was further debated in Committee. Several amendments rejected, and finally the original resolution of the Committee on Elections, refusing to admit the Delegate adopted, by a majority of 6, with 50 members absent or not voting. Then the Committee of the Whole rose, and the final decision came up in the House, but before the question was taken an adjournment prevailed.

Mr. Webster in the Cabinet.

They tell us from Washington it is settled that Mr. Webster goes into the Cabinet, taking once more the post of Secretary of State. We could wish a different arrangement had been made, and we believe such was also Mr. Webster's desire. He has nothing to gain in position nor reputation by discharging the duties of that post, while peculiarly he must lose by it. It is about the worst paid office under the Government, and Mr. Webster is reputed poor without being frugal. There is no sense in paying \$30,000 per annum to all the Heads of Departments. A Secretary of State must entertain the crowd of Representatives of Foreign Powers at Washington—must do it often and (as the world goes) sumptuously. The successful discharge of his duties may often depend on the pliancy of his hospitality and the richness of his viands. There ought to be \$1,000 deducted from the salary of each of the other Heads of Departments and added to that of the State. Or \$5,000 might be taken from the President's and added to that of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. We doubt whether there is any Government of Europe whose salaries are so badly apportioned as ours. We pay too much in salaries, but distribute it heedlessly. There is no sense in paying \$9,000 alike to our Ambassadors to London, Paris, Madrid, Mexico and Rio Janeiro, but we do it. There is no sense in paying a Collector or District Attorney as much as a Secretary of State. And yet, as we always equalize by putting up, almost never by cutting down, we don't care about any movement for a change.

—But to return to Mr. Webster. Some object to his going into the Cabinet because he has not done the fair thing of late concerning Slavery in the Territories. On the contrary, we shall be glad to see him there on that account. Nobody has more forcibly argued that the Wilmot Proviso (though it once was "my thunder") has become totally unnecessary—a useless abstraction—an idle "re-enactment of the laws of God." No man has more efficiently argued that Slavery, in the absence of any express legal restriction, would not, because it could not, be planted in any of the New Territories not surrendered to Texas. This, we trust, is partly true, but not to the extent affirmed by Mr. Webster. But his assurances are on record; he is to go down to posterity as a prophetic Statesman or a deceiving renegade as they shall be justified or dishonored. He is just the man to be in the Cabinet at this crisis. His all is at stake on the preservation of the Territories to Freedom. If Slavery should contrive to appropriate them while he held the post of Premier, what career would be dark enough to hide him from the indignation of those he had so fatally deceived?

—But again: his appointment is the very thing for "our Southern brethren." They have taken him to their hearts this session, and the honeymoon is not yet over. They are now notoriously eager for his recall to the State Department, and will loudly applaud the choice. When the Compromise shall fail—as we judge that it is to fail, from the symptoms of weakness and irresolution manifested by its supporters in the Senate—the issue with Texas can no longer be evaded. She will (if she shall not have previously done it) attempt to clutch New-Mexico by force, and the President will be compelled to resist. What Mr. Webster's course will be, must be, no one who knows his history can doubt. He

will not merely stand with the President for the supremacy of the laws and the maintenance of the rights of the United States in New-Mexico, but he will sustain the inevitable course with all the energy and resolution that characterized his support of Gen. Jackson's Force Bill against the Nullifiers. Then we shall see how his new friends love him! When the Proclamation in favor of the People of New-Mexico appears, signed Millard Fillmore, and countersigned Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, then look out for a Gulf tornado! While, therefore, we could have wished, on some grounds, that a Cabinet could have been made up outside of Congress, we do not regret, on Free Soil account, that Mr. Webster is called into it. Unless we grossly misread the signs of the times, he will do good there—more good than almost any other man who would do just as he will.

THE CABINET.—We know that there had been no place in the new Cabinet formally tendered to any one up to a late hour Wednesday, though it was considered settled that Gov. GRAHAM of N. C. McKENNA of Pa. and pretty certain that Mr. MOREHEAD of Ky. and Mr. BATES of Mo. would be invited. The President was still listening freely and willingly to all Whigs who saw fit to advise him, and would announce his decision to-day or tomorrow.

New-Mexico—The Issue.

The *New-York Tribune* is clamorous for the immediate interference of the President, to take possession of the Santa Fé Counties and keep them, by force of arms, against the attempt of Texas to occupy them. The editor of that paper says that the United States is in fact and of right the antagonist of Texas, and ought to march troops at once to keep out the Texans.

A large part of the North, as represented by the press and their Representatives in Congress, favor the views of the *New-York Tribune* and are for action. They want the President to send the army down, with instructions to resist and expel the authorities of Texas.

When a disputant has the right side in a controversy, he can afford to treat his opponents candidly, and generally does so. When he is utterly in the wrong, he is often compelled to resort to sophistry and misrepresentation.

It is not true that "The Tribune is clamorous for the interference of the President to take possession of the Santa Fé Counties," &c. Those Counties, once Mexican, have ever since BEEN in the possession and under the control of the Federal Government—never in that of Texas. The senior Editor of The *Picayune* has excellent personal reason to know how unsuccessful Texas has been in her attempts to extend her jurisdiction over that region.

The United States, and not Texas, wrested New-Mexico from the parent country.—(Witness Kearney's Proclamation and Polk's Message announcing the conquest: Witness everybody's recollection.) Texas has vaped about owning all New-Mexico east of the Rio Grande 'by spells' for several years, but never possessed it for a single moment. The possession is wholly against her, from first to last.

Well: there is a disputed boundary. Yes, Texas claims a vast territory that she never had, and we trust never will have. But claiming is easy—any body can claim. She is welcome to claim, and to prosecute her claim in any lawful manner. If she thinks she can wheedle Congress into her interest by joining the teams of Loco-Focoism and Slavery Extension in her support, she knows how to try that. If she prefers a resort to law, the Federal Courts are open to her. Or if she can coax the People of New-Mexico over to her interest, she can easily effect her purpose through their aid. All these are peaceful modes of prosecuting her claim: and she can choose which one among them shall seem to her most promising.

But meantime Possession remains with the United States, and so must remain. Until New-Mexico is admitted into the Union as a State, or by some competent tribunal adjudged a dependency of Texas, her soil is *de facto* a part of the National Territory, whether organized as a separate Territory or ruled by Military law.

We want no fighting in the premises—counsel none, foment none. We are for peace, and a peaceable settlement of the controversy. But if Texas shall reject all pacific modes of arbitration, and attempt to do what she never yet succeeded in doing—subjugate New-Mexico by the sword—then the sword must be the arbiter, and not her sword alone. We threaten no violence, and shall deplore any. But if she undertakes "coercion," the whole case is altered. If she sends an armed force to Santa Fé to subjugate the country to her sway, she compels an armed resistance. And for whatever blood shall flow in consequence, Texas and her promoters will be responsible.—Let The *Picayune* and all other inciters to rebellion look well to that responsibility!

Omnibus Bill—Benton's Amendment.
The following are the Yeas and Nays in the Senate on Wednesday upon Mr. Benton's amendment to the Compromise, by which he sought to reestablish the ancient Boundary line between New-Mexico and Texas:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Greene, Hale, Hamilton, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Upham, Wales, and Walker—18.
NAYS—Messrs. Acheson, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Sibley, Sprague, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster, and Yulee—30.

FROM HAYTI.—We learn from Capt. Cuttle, of the brig *Hayti*, from Port-au-Prince, July 5th, that nothing of any importance has occurred in the Haytian Empire. When he sailed it was generally believed that the difficulties between the Haytian and Dominican Government had been finally settled by a treaty between the two powers. The port was very healthy. The new Coffee crop was promising well.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

For Proceedings of Congress see Eighth Page.

The Cabinet.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, July 19.
It is certain that Mr. Webster will have the State Department.
Mr. Pearce, of Md., is, in fact, on for Secretary of War.
The Navy is decidedly committed to Mr. Graham, of N. C.

The Cabinet.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, July 19—2 P. M.
This morning the office of Secretary of State has been tendered by the President to Daniel Webster. Mr. Webster is reluctant and in doubt. Other invitations to places in the Cabinet will be issued in the course of the day.

Things in Washington.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, July 19.
The *National Intelligencer* of to-day puts a quietus on the rumors that the Cabinet has been decided upon.

Mr. CLARK is no better.
The Giddings Committee is progressing daily. The evidence is conflicting and does not amount to much.

General Taylor's Remains.—Mrs. Taylor's Residence.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 19.
It has been determined that the body of the late President of the United States, Gen. Zachary Taylor, will remain in the Congressional Burying Ground, he having expressed a wish to be buried where he died.

Mrs. Taylor will, in a few days, take up her permanent residence in Baltimore.

The Case of Professor Webster, &c.
Boston, Thursday, July 19, 1856.

The hearing of the case of Professor Webster is now proceeding before the Council—26 petitions containing about 1,700 names, praying for a commutation, were presented—one being from Sacramento, Cal., signed by E. Cheever, Attorney Gen'l, and 39 others formerly of New England. A knotted grape vine, an inch in diameter, capable of causing death by one blow was shown to the Council by a noted horticulturist. The Rev. W. Spear and other Clergymen then addressed the Council in favor of commutation. The decision of the Committee has not yet been made public, but it is without doubt against a commutation, and the condemned it is said has been informed of this fact.—An attempt was also made to get a reprieve for Pearson (who is to be hung on the 26th inst.) on the ground that he is insane.

The Case of Professor Webster.
Boston, Thursday, July 19.

The report of the Committee on the case of Professor Webster will not be made public to-day. There is no doubt entertained that they unanimously concur in refusing to stay the sentence of death.

Destructive Freshet.

We are indebted to the politeness of the operators on the O'Reilly Buffalo Line for the following important information:
By *State's Merchant's Telegraph*.
ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.
There is a great flood in the Mohawk River.—The Express train, due here at 8 o'clock, is detained at Utica, in consequence of the track being six feet under water, 21 miles east of that place. No account of the damage done to the Canal has yet been received, but there has undoubtedly been as much damage done as by the storm we had week before last.

Tremendous Rain Storm at Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Thursday, July 19—10 P. M.

Our city has been visited by a tremendous rain storm, which commenced at noon this day, and is still pouring down in torrents. Wind SE.

Effect of the Storm in the Delaware.
Philadelphia, Thursday, July 19—10 P. M.

The steamer Robert Morris, which left here this morning for Cape May, when within twenty miles of the island, had to put back to Wilmington for safety, owing to the storm.

The Delaware River and Bay are exceedingly rough.

The Storm at Baltimore.
Baltimore, Md. Thursday, July 19—10 P. M.

A tremendous storm has prevailed here all day, and is now more terrific. The wind has increased to a strong gale and is blowing from the south east. The steamer due from Norfolk at 5 o'clock this A. M. has not yet arrived, and some uneasiness prevails for her safety.

The Bay is exceedingly rough. The tide is unusually high, and is overflowing the wharves, thereby doing considerable damage to the streets, which are thoroughly flooded with rain.

There are now some apprehensions entertained that the shipping will lose by heavy injury.

Extensive Robbery.
Boston, Thursday, July 19.

Ebenezer R. Lakeman's store was broken into last night. The safe was blown open with gunpowder and robbed of gold watches, &c. to the value of \$5,000.

Canadian Parliament.
Toronto, Thursday, July 19.

The members of the Government propose to reduce their own official salaries to the following rates:

The two Attorney-Generals, \$3,000 each; Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Public Works and Receiver General, \$3,000 each. Two Solicitors General, \$2,400 each; Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, \$2,400 per annum.

A Requiem.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Sir: As I know no more effective way, you will excuse me if I suggest through your well edited paper, the propriety of the Italian Singers giving some Grand Requiem, in the evening, at Castle Garden, as a *finale* of the solemnities of next Tuesday. I might enlarge on the fitness of such a conclusion of the obsequies of the lamented dead, but fear the pressure on your columns.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The next annual commencement of this Institution will be held at Clinton, Oneida Co. on Wednesday, the 24th inst. On the Sunday evening preceding, Rev. ALBERT BARNES of Philadelphia, will address the Society for Christian Research. On Monday evening will occur Prize Declaration. On Tuesday morning the Literary Society will hold their anniversary: and in the evening of the same day, Hon. HENRY B. STANTON of Seneca Falls, will deliver an address, and ALFRED B. STREET of Albany, a Poem before them. On Tuesday P. M. Hon. HENRY J. BACON of Utica, will address the Society of Alumni.

Funeral on Gen. Taylor.—The funeral services on Gen. Taylor before the Municipal authorities at Boston: the funeral ceremonies took place early in August. Hon. Geo. Evans delivered a Eulogy on Monday last before the Legislature of Maine and the city authorities of Augusta.

FIRE IN WATKINS.—The steam flouring mill at Watkins, owned by Dr. Manger of Kenosha, was totally consumed, a few days since, with about 3,000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of flour. Loss estimated at \$12,000, of which \$5,000 was insured. A dwelling house, belonging to Mr. Sunderland, near the mill, was also burned.

CITY ITEMS.

A beautiful shower came on last night at 11 o'clock, and was pouring copiously when we went to press. The weather is very warm.

OUR SCHOOLS.—Result of the recent examination for admission to the Free Academy.

WARD SCHOOLS.				PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
School.	No. Exam.	No. Adm.	No. Rejected.	School.	No. Exam.	No. Adm.	No. Rejected.
No. 2....	4	2	2	No. 1....	7	4	3
3....	12	4	8	2....	3	1	2
8....	5	3	0	3....	2	0	0
10....	2	0	2	4....	1	0	1
14....	7	3	4	7....	3	0	3
16....	4	2	6	8....	9	3	6
20....	30	3	27	11....	1	1	0
21....	1	1	0	12....	1	0	1
22....	3	2	1	15....	1	1	0
23....	4	2	2	16....	8	4	4
25....	6	2	4	16....	3	0	4